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REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF ALASKA ON THE ALASKA GAME LAW, 1915.

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GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
Juneau, Alaska, November 1, 1915.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my third annual report on the administration of the Alaska game law (act approved May 11, 1908, as subsequently amended) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

Respectfully,

J. F. A. STRONG,
Governor.

Hon. D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

INTRODUCTION.

Alaska is, by far, the most extensive wild-game country of the North American continent. In the number of moose it is preeminent, while deer, mountain sheep, mountain goats, and caribou are widely distributed. Besides these, the brown, grizzly, polar, glacier, and black bears are numerous in some of the geographical divisions. The lakes and rivers, bays and inlets are the homes of myriads of waterfowl of many species. Shorebirds also are plentiful.

The principal habitat of the moose in central Alaska is found on the Kenai Peninsula, but moose are also present in considerable numbers in the regions drained by the Yukon and Tanana Rivers and their tributaries. In the latter sections moose are probably decreasing in number, while the moose of the Kenai Peninsula are possibly slowly increasing, this condition being due to the possibility of stricter enforcement of the game law. In the vast regions of the Yukon and Tanana Valleys it is much more difficult to enforce the law because of the great distances to be covered by the few game wardens employed, the fund for this purpose being limited to \$20,000 annually. When it is considered that Alaska embraces 591,000 square miles of territory and that in all these vast regions game of some kind is found the inadequacy of the appropriation becomes vividly obvious.

The great caribou region is found in the interior of Alaska, in the districts drained by the Yukon, Tanana, Fortymile, and other rivers and their tributaries. The annual migration of these animals takes place in September and October, the caribou traveling in great herds many miles wide at a leisurely pace. During this period there is considerable slaughter by hunters and settlers. Caribou are also found on the Alaska Peninsula and to some extent on Seward Peninsula, northwestern Alaska.

The common, or Sitka, deer are found only in southeastern Alaska, for the most part on the numerous islands that form an almost continuous network along the coast. The only other game animal found in southeastern Alaska is the brown bear, although black bears are numerous in nearly all sections of the Alaska Panhandle.

Mountain sheep are found on the Kenai Peninsula, in the Copper River region, in the Mount McKinley district, interior Alaska, and in other sections of mountainous country.

Mountain goats are found in some districts of southeastern Alaska north to the Chugach and Wrangel Mountains.

Although the deer of southeastern Alaska have been rigidly protected for some years, and although preserves have been established for their conservation, it is probable that they are slowly decreasing. This is due in part to excessive hunting during the open season and to the ravages of wolves on some of the larger islands. To obviate the destruction of deer by wolves, the Alaska Legislature, session of 1915, placed a bounty of \$10 per head on all wolves killed. As the law has been but a short time in operation, it is too early to form an accurate idea as to its usefulness. As an instance of the destruction of deer during the present year, it is stated on excellent authority that the soldiers stationed at Fort William H. Seward, on Lynn Canal, up to October 15 had killed about 200 deer. These men are not charged with violation of the law, but the practice followed in thus hunting deer, if continued, will inevitably lead to their almost complete extinction. The soldiers hunt in squads of 15 or 20 men, and while none may exceed the limit allowed by law, and probably do not, the havoc wrought in deer slaying by 150 or more men can be easily understood.

The game of Alaska is a valuable asset of the Territory, but it will continue to be such only so long as it can be adequately protected. Indeed, it is an asset of the Nation, and the existing game law should be thoroughly revised in order to furnish the protection which the settlement of the Territory renders more imperative with the passing of each year. In order to protect the deer of southeastern Alaska the killing of fawns less than 2 years old should be prohibited, and does should also be protected for a time. If this were done there would be no doubt as to a substantial increase within a comparatively few years. The law should be amended so as to require a hunting license for all persons hunting game, whether resident or nonresident, a nominal sum to be charged for each license issued. In this way a check could be kept on all hunters, which now is impossible.

While the sale of deer is prohibited by law, this inhibition does not apply to other kinds of game. For instance, moose may be sold during the open season, and this should be prohibited. Section 4 of the Alaska game law permits dealers to dispose of game meat in their possession for a period of 15 days after the close of the open season. This seems to be an open invitation to violate the law, as the seller may easily claim that the meat was killed in the open season, a state-

ment difficult to disprove very frequently, and the burden of proof is thus thrown upon the prosecutor, the game warden, or other official charged with the execution of the law. The law, therefore, should be amended so as to make having game in possession, for sale, 15 days after the close of the season a misdemeanor unless it were shown that the meat was not intended for sale. Such a restriction would not necessarily apply to the prospector or miner actually in need of game for food. Or if the law prohibited any person from having game in his possession after February 1 of each year, no injustice would be done to anyone, as it would allow six months of a year in which game could be killed and meat made use of. Why not, then, prevent the sale of moose for a period, say, of three years? This would work a hardship on no one save the market hunter, and market hunting should be discouraged.

With respect to the migratory game birds of interior Alaska, the game wardens say:

It is almost impossible to prevent people from hunting in that section after August 15. Minor violations of the law occur after that date, but no waterfowl are found in the markets until after September 1, the beginning of the open season. These early law violations are due to the fact that, in interior Alaska, waterfowl have practically left by September 1, and it is only by the cooperation of the public and the sportsmen themselves that the game wardens can enforce the law successfully. The real danger lies in spring shooting, and the appeal of the game wardens to hunters to observe the law as regards shooting wild fowl after May 1 is generally respected, and, as a result, waterfowl and shorebirds are more plentiful than in former years.

One of the finest game sections of central Alaska is that surrounding the Totlanika, the Toklat, and Bearpaw Rivers. In the opinion of the game wardens, moose, caribou, and mountain sheep are increasing in that region. However, these streams drain but a small portion of the Tanana Valley, and elsewhere moose are decreasing, particularly in the territory contiguous to Fairbanks. Caribou and mountain sheep are still abundant in that section.

The game wardens of the Kenai Peninsula report that a considerable number of moose calves are killed by brown bears. These animals are particularly destructive of not only wild game but domestic animals as well. In the fall of last year brown bears killed 41 sheep of a flock kept at the Government agricultural experiment station at Kodiak; and it is stated that unless these animals can be exterminated the raising of sheep and cattle on Kodiak Island must be abandoned. Since the last annual report of this office a badly mutilated body of a hunter was found in a remote section of Kenai Peninsula, since which time the people residing there have found it necessary to carry firearms for self-protection; and a repeal of the protective clause of the present law is urgently demanded.

WILD-GAME CONDITIONS ON KENAI PENINSULA.

The following report of game conditions on the Kenai Peninsula was prepared by Special Game Warden L. F. Shaw, of Anchorage, in June of this year. He had been instructed to make a detailed report of game matters in that section:

The Kenai Peninsula enjoys the reputation among students of natural history and hunters of big game as being unexcelled as the habitat of that most majestic member of the deer family, the moose. The species that inhabits this peninsula

and the region to the northward is the largest of its kind in the world. The world's record moose horns, with a spread of over 78 inches, came from a moose killed on the peninsula. Horns showing a spread of 60 inches are quite common.

Because of its accessibility, being bounded by water on three sides, the Kenai Peninsula is a popular hunting place for the seeker after trophies. It has an area of approximately 9,000 square miles and is bounded on the east by Prince William Sound, on the south by the Pacific Ocean, and on the west by Cook Inlet. A railway line, starting at Seward, located at the southern extremity, heads northward for a distance of 72 miles, thus making the peninsula accessible from almost any point.

While the moose is the chief game animal of the Kenai Peninsula, mountain sheep and brown and black bear are also quite numerous. In fur animals there are the black and silver-gray fox, wolverine, marten, and mink, although none of these animals are numerous enough to be of commercial importance. The feathered tribes consist of the rock and willow ptarmigan, willow grouse, geese and ducks, and shorebirds of several varieties. Eagles are numerous, especially the species known as the bald eagle.

According to a native legend, a century ago there was not a moose to be found on the Kenai Peninsula. Then they appeared in numbers, coming from the Iliamna country, and gradually increasing from year to year until they were exceedingly numerous. Wolves, their most persistent natural enemy, and severe winters were about the chief factors in their destruction as the peninsula was but sparsely settled.

Then came the stampede for gold in the late nineties to the Cook Inlet country. The stamperers settled on the western side of the peninsula, founding the towns of Hope and Sunrise. At one time there were over 1,000 people in the two settlements. The people depended for a meat supply almost wholly on the moose and mountain sheep, and there was a wanton and wasteful killing of these valuable food animals. Indeed, some of the old-timers made it their boast that they killed a moose merely for what they considered the choice part—the tongue—leaving the carcass to go to waste.

The beginning of construction on the Alaska Central Railway in 1903, and continuing until 1906, on which hundreds of men were employed during the greater part of the time, raised havoc with the moose and mountain sheep. Hunters were engaged at all times to keep the various camps along the line of work supplied with moose and sheep meat, it being cheaper than domestic meats shipped from the States. This condition of wanton and excessive killing of the wild game of the country continued with little cessation until the Sixtieth Congress passed certain amendments to the original game law. Now conditions are much improved. The game law, as applied to moose and mountain sheep, gives them immunity from needless slaughter, with the result that a gradual increase in their numbers is manifest. Without the restraining effect of the game law, these fine game animals would by this time be practically extinct, as far as the Kenai Peninsula is concerned.

HABITS OF THE MOOSE.

The moose derives its food from birch, willows, and the various grasses native to the country. When snow covers the ground to any considerable extent, birch and willows alone suffice to maintain life. Like cattle, the moose chew their cud. The wolf is the natural enemy of the moose, but the wolf is now practically extinct on the Kenai Peninsula, as well as in the country northward. The brown bear, which is carnivorous, kills and eats the calves. The moose is naturally a hardy animal and suffers little from disease. A form of bladder trouble has been noted, but, on the whole, the health condition of the moose is excellent. The cow moose gives birth to offspring in April and May. Very often two calves are born to a cow. The cow goes well above timber line to breed and remains there until the calf is able to gain its own livelihood. In the rutting season, in the fall, the moose congregate in herds, but at all other times go about mostly in pairs. The bull moose sheds its horns in December and January. Soon after shedding a new growth begins to appear, and until the new horns become hardened the moose remains above timber line. During the summer months the moose daily visit a "lick," which occurs in dried-up streams at the foot of glaciers, and partake of a mouthful or two of "mineral mud." This probably supplies the salt necessary to most wild game animals.

The wolf and the brown bear—and man may also be included—are not now important in the destruction of the moose. The climatic condition is now the chief factor. A heavy fall of snow prevailing throughout the long winter months means death by starvation to hundreds of moose, because the food supply is not easily obtainable. Then, in deep snow, the moose does not travel far, because of the attendant difficulties, and can not browse around in different places. The past winter was exceedingly mild and but few moose died. The winter preceding was unusually severe and hundreds starved to death.

The weight of a full-grown bull moose, on foot, varies from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds, although some will turn the scales at 1,500 pounds. Dressed, the carcass weighs from 600 to 1,000 pounds. The cow moose is considerably lighter.

MOUNTAIN SHEEP.

The natural enemy of the mountain sheep is the eagle, very numerous on the Kenai Peninsula, which destroys the lambs. The wolverine and fox also kill the lambs, but these animals are not plentiful and loss from this direction is not important. As a rule, the sheep remain well up on the higher ridges and mountains and subsist on grasses, mosses, and shrubs. The sheep go about in bands. It has been generally accepted as a fact that sheep are subject to tuberculosis of the joints, but Chief Game Warden Baughman, himself a physician, disputes this statement. Lump jaw is another disease which attacks the sheep. A full-grown sheep, male, on foot, will weight about 175 pounds. Dressed, the carcass will weigh about 100 pounds. Mountain-sheep meat is considered by many people as the most edible of all wild game.

THE MOUNTAIN GOAT.

The mountain goat has its habitat among the big glaciers of southeastern Alaska and, with this exception, its habits of life are very similar to those of the mountain sheep. The meat of the goat is not considered a very desirable food.

NUMBER OF MOOSE AND MOUNTAIN SHEEP ON THE KENAI PENINSULA.

After diligent inquiry and consultation with Game Wardens Baughman and Ericson, on duty on the Kenai Peninsula, I place the number of moose and mountain sheep on the peninsula as follows: Moose, 5,000; mountain sheep, 2,000.

THE REGION NORTH OF THE KENAI PENINSULA.

The region lying north of the Kenai Peninsula, which comprehends the Matanuska Valley, the Susitna Valley, and the Talkeetna country, is likewise the habitat of the moose, mountain sheep, and mountain goats. Caribou also inhabit the Talkeetna and upper Susitna Valley, but are not numerous. The nature of the country forms a protection, especially for the moose. A heavy growth of willows in the valleys and of alders on the side hills effectually hides the animals from the view of the hunter, and, if he should, by chance, see a moose, the undergrowth makes hunting difficult.

GAME PRESERVES.

Undoubtedly the most effective way to preserve to posterity the wild game of the Kenai Peninsula, is to set aside a certain area as a game preserve in which moose, mountain sheep, or other game life shall be immune from slaughter at all times of the year. However, I do not believe that the time has arrived for the setting aside of such a preserve. I am of the opinion that other methods should first be tried out before establishing a preserve, namely:

- (1) The prohibition of hunting for the market.
- (2) The prohibition of trapping or killing fur animals on the Kenai Peninsula.

For the violator of the game law, for the most part, is the market hunter and the trapper. Place a ban on his vocation and force him into other occupations and a wholesome effect will be obtained. If this were done, I do not believe a game preserve would be necessary.

AMENDMENTS TO THE GAME LAW RECOMMENDED.

I respectfully recommend that the protection now given the brown bear be withdrawn. This animal has proved itself, on numerous occasions, a distinct menace to human life and is likewise destructive to domestic live stock, as well as young moose. The animal has no virtues or uses which justify its protection

by law. An attempt at prosecution for violation of this provision of the game law always meets with failure, because of the general prejudice of the people against it. It also tends to discredit the meritorious provisions of the game law.

The provision that it shall be unlawful for any person to "kill or have in his possession in any one day more than 25 grouse, ptarmigan, shorebirds or waterfowl," has been of great value in saving from extermination in certain areas the game birds enumerated. A like limitation as to the amount of the meat of game animals in the possession of any person at any one time is absolutely necessary to a faithful and adequate prosecution of persons who may violate the law with respect to moose and mountain sheep, etc. As it now stands, the law limits the number of these animals that may be lawfully killed during the open season, but it does not limit the amount of meat any one person may have in his possession at any one time. Hence, wardens find it difficult to sustain a prosecution in cases where they are morally certain of a person's guilt, but have not the evidence to support their suspicion. A limitation of the amount of meat one person may have in his possession at any one time will correct this fault.

In section 330, Compiled Laws of Alaska—Exemptions—after the words "when in need of food," should be added, "to prevent starvation." This section of the law is violated by so-called prospectors and miners, who are almost always excused under the simple excuse that they follow these vocations, when in fact they may be well supplied with all necessary supplies. Mining companies, particularly, dodge the clear intent of the law under the guise of being miners and entitled to the wild game of the country at all times.

GENERAL GAME CONDITIONS.

Under the provisions of the game law, which is satisfactory, save in those respects which I have endeavored to point out, I have no hesitation whatever in declaring that conditions have vastly improved in the matter of the preservation of the wild game native to the Kenai Peninsula and the region to the northward. The immunity given the game by this law, from the ravages of the "hog" game hunter, and the selfish or unthinking individual, is perceptibly tending to increase the number. The elements are now chiefly responsible for the death of these fine food animals. By this statement I do not wish to be understood as insisting that moose and mountain sheep are not now wantonly and wastefully killed. There are violations of the game law. With but two game wardens covering such a vast country it is manifest that they can not wholly eradicate the evil. But I do maintain that conditions, on the whole, are remarkably good.

GAME WARDENS.

The game wardens employed are capable, conscientious officials, who are attending to their duties and handling the situation on the Kenai Peninsula very well, indeed. They would be aided in their patrol of the Cook Inlet waters by having at their disposal a large dory equipped with a motor.

The licensed guides on the Kenai Peninsula are, on the whole, capable men.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following recommendations, some of which were contained in my report for 1914, are respectfully submitted:

That the hunting and killing of fawns in southeastern Alaska be prohibited, and that does be protected for a period of, say, 3 years.

That hunting licenses be required from all residents and nonresidents of Alaska for the killing of all game animals, waterfowl, and shorebirds, except in the case of miners, prospectors, and Indians when actually in need of food to prevent starvation. Under the present game law, Indians, miners, and prospectors may kill game animals at any time when in need of food, but there is reason to believe that game animals are killed when other kinds of food are comparatively abundant. The license fee to be exacted from resident hunters should be of nominal amount, say \$2 for each license issued; the licenses to be supplied through the governor's office to game wardens for issuance to applicants in their districts.

That it be made unlawful for any person to have deer meat in his or her possession after December 15 of each year, and moose meat after February 1 of each year.

That the protection of the brown bear be abolished.

That bona fide residents of Alaska be given more latitude in the matter of shipping licenses. In order to accomplish this they should be permitted to obtain one \$40 license or two \$10 and \$5 licenses in any one calendar year. For instance, if they are permitted to obtain one \$40 license and two \$5 licenses in any one calendar year a larger revenue would be derived than at present, and many game trophies which now go to waste would be utilized.

The number of mountain goats which may be killed in any one year should be limited. Under the present law there is no limit to the number that may be killed.

While section 4 of the Alaska game law provides that it shall be unlawful at any time to sell, or offer for sale, any hides, skins, or heads of game animals or game birds, during the close season, no provision is made as to the giving away of game meat, and especially with respect to deer meat in southeastern Alaska. The law is a source of continual trouble to the game wardens, and under the guise of giving it is no doubt true that actual sales of deer meat take place. The same condition appears to exist in the sale of moose meat in the moose sections of the Territory. If the law prohibited the giving of game meat during the close season, except from one bona fide miner or prospector to another, and then only where fresh domestic meats can not be obtained, a stop would be put to numerous violations of the law which undoubtedly occur at the present time.

Section 7 of the game law provides that a person violating the law, upon conviction, shall forfeit to the United States all game or birds, etc., in his possession. No provision is made, however, for the sale of such confiscated game, etc., or the disposition of the proceeds obtained therefrom, and the law should be amended so as to define what procedure shall be taken therein.

Bona fide residents of Alaska should be permitted, under proper and reasonable safeguard, to ship trophies to the States in order to have them mounted and have them returned without the issuance of a permit, for which they must now pay from \$5 to \$150. This amendment is suggested by the fact that it is frequently impossible to secure the services of a competent taxidermist in the Territory.

The law should also be amended so as to enable the game warden, or other duly authorized officer, to secure the issuance of warrants for the searching of premises where there is reason to believe that game killed in violation of the law is secreted. Some of the Alaskan courts have held that search warrants can not be granted for violations of the game law.

The amount of game that any one person should have in his possession at any one time should be strictly limited, the same, for instance, as is now done in the case of game birds, waterfowl, etc.

HUNTING LICENSES.

In the fiscal year 1915 the number of nonresident hunters obtaining hunting licenses was 22, of whom 21 were citizens of the United States and 1 was a resident of a foreign country. In the fiscal year 1914 the number of nonresident hunters taking out hunting licenses was 26,

of whom 24 were citizens of the United States and 2 were residents of foreign countries. Residents of Alaska are not required to take out hunting licenses, even on the Kenai Peninsula. The issuance of hunting licenses in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, is shown in detail in the table following.

Hunting licenses issued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

No. of license.	Date.	Residence of holder.	Fee.
109	July 13, 1914	Resident of foreign country.....	\$100
110	July 20, 1914	Citizen of United States.....	50
111	Aug. 3, 1914	do.....	50
112	do.....	do.....	50
113	Aug. 4, 1914	do.....	50
114	do.....	do.....	50
115	Aug. 6, 1914	do.....	50
116	do.....	do.....	50
117	do.....	do.....	50
118	do.....	do.....	50
119	Aug. 10, 1914	do.....	50
120	Aug. 31, 1914	do.....	50
121	do.....	do.....	50
122	Sept. 8, 1914	do.....	50
123	Apr. 9, 1915	do.....	50
124	Apr. 19, 1915	do.....	50
125	do.....	do.....	50
126	Apr. 24, 1915	do.....	50
127	do.....	do.....	50
128	May 3, 1915	do.....	50
129	do.....	Canceled.....	
130	May 10, 1915	Citizen of United States.....	50
131	do.....	do.....	50
Total.....			1,150

SHIPPING LICENSES.

The number of special moose-shipping licenses issued by this office in the fiscal year 1915 was 11, to 8 different persons, all of whom were citizens of the United States. These licenses were for the shipment of moose killed south of latitude 62° only. In the fiscal year 1914 there were 15 special moose-shipping licenses issued, to 10 different persons, of whom 5 were citizens of the United States and 5 were residents of foreign countries.

The number of general game-shipping licenses issued in the fiscal year 1915 was 25, to residents of the Territory. In the fiscal year 1914 there were 27 general game-shipping licenses issued to residents of the Territory.

The issuance of shipping licenses in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, is shown in detail in the two tables following.

Special moose-shipping licenses issued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

No. of license.	Date.	Residence of holder.	Fee.
49	Oct. 13, 1914	Citizen of United States.....	\$150
50	do.....	do.....	150
51	do.....	do.....	150
52	do.....	do.....	150
53	do.....	do.....	150
54	Oct. 16, 1914	do.....	150
55	Nov. 17, 1914	do.....	150
56	do.....	do.....	150
57	do.....	do.....	150
58	Dec. 5, 1914	do.....	150
59	June 14, 1915	do.....	150
Total.....			1,650

General game-shipping licenses issued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

No. of license.	Date.	Game or trophy.	Fee.
63	July 1, 1914	1 caribou head and horns.....	\$10
64	Aug. 7, 1914	Canceled.....	
65	do.....	1 brown bear skin.....	5
66	Sept. 10, 1914	do.....	5
67	do.....	do.....	5
68	Sept. 14, 1914	do.....	5
69	Oct. 9, 1914	do.....	5
70	do.....	1 mountain sheep head.....	10
71	Oct. 12, 1914	1 caribou head.....	10
72	Oct. 14, 1914	1 caribou head and skin, 1 set caribou horns, 1 brown bear skin.....	40
73	Oct. 19, 1914	1 caribou head.....	10
74	Oct. 21, 1914	1 mountain sheep head.....	10
75	Oct. 24, 1914	1 brown bear skin.....	5
76	Nov. 2, 1914	do.....	5
77	Nov. 14, 1914	1 mountain goat head.....	5
78	Dec. 4, 1914	1 brown bear skin.....	5
79	Jan. 9, 1915	1 mountain goat skin.....	5
80	Jan. 15, 1915	do.....	5
81	Jan. 18, 1915	do.....	5
82	Feb. 8, 1915	1 mountain sheep head.....	10
83	Apr. 24, 1915	1 mountain goat head.....	5
84	May 19, 1915	1 brown bear head.....	5
85	do.....	1 mountain goat head (mounted).....	5
86	June 28, 1915	1 brown bear skin.....	5
87	do.....	1 mountain goat head.....	5
88	June 30, 1915	1 deer head.....	5
Total.....			190

The foregoing statements in regard to the issuance of shipping licenses do not indicate, of course, the number of game animals which were actually killed. Persons holding hunting licenses did not ship, it is presumed, trophies of all animals killed by them. Nor do these statements take into account the large number of game animals killed for food, very few trophies of which are shipped out of Alaska. No record is kept of the number of shorebirds and waterfowl killed by sportsmen and hunters.

RECEIPTS.

The total receipts of this office from the administration of the game law, consisting of fees for hunting and shipping licenses and fees for issuing guide licenses for the Kenai Peninsula, in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, were \$3,190. Of this amount, \$2,205 was paid in during the period from July 1 to December 1, 1914, which is the principal hunting season for big game. The total receipts in the fiscal year 1914 were \$4,550.

GAME TROPHIES SHIPPED FROM ALASKA.

The table following is intended to show the number and kind of trophies actually shipped from the Territory in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, as indicated by clearances through the customs ports.

Game or trophies shipped from Alaska for private use during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

No. of hunting or shipping license.	Date of shipment.	Kind and number of game or trophies.	Residence of shipper.
HUNTING LICENSES.			
103	July 9, 1914	1 brown bear skin and skull.....	United States.
104	July 8, 1914	3 brown bear skins and skulls, 2 mountain sheep heads.....	Do.
105	do.	do.	Do.
113	Sept. 28, 1914	3 mountain sheep heads.....	Do.
114	do.	do.	Do.
115	Oct. 16, 1914	2 mountain sheep heads and hides.....	Do.
117	do.	do.	Do.
119	do.	3 mountain sheep heads.....	Do.
120	Nov. 14, 1914	2 mountain sheep heads and hides, 1 brown bear head and skin..	Do.
126	May 30, 1915	3 brown bear skins.....	Do.
SPECIAL MOOSE-SHIPPING LICENSES.			
49	Oct. 16, 1914	1 moose head and cape.....	Do.
50	do.	1 moose head and skin.....	Do.
51	do.	do.	Do.
52	do.	do.	Do.
53	do.	do.	Do.
54	do.	do.	Do.
55	Nov. 14, 1914	do.	Do.
56	do.	do.	Do.
57	do.	do.	Do.
58	Jan. 4, 1915	1 pair moose horns.....	Do.
GENERAL GAME-SHIPPING LICENSES.			
45	Aug. —, 1914	1 moose head, ¹ 1 caribou head, 2 brown bear skins.....	Alaska.
63	Sept. 9, 1914	1 caribou head and horns.....	Do.
65	Aug. 18, 1914	1 brown bear skin.....	Do.
66	Sept. 9, 1914	do.	Do.
67	do.	do.	Do.
68	Jan. 23, 1915	do.	Do.
70	Oct. 16, 1914	1 mountain sheep head.....	Do.
72	July 11, 1914	1 caribou head and hide, 1 brown bear skin, 1 pair caribou horns..	Do.
73	Oct. 28, 1914	1 caribou head.....	Do.
75	Oct. 14, 1914	1 brown bear skin.....	Do.
76	Nov. 22, 1914	do.	Do.
77	Nov. 14, 1914	1 mountain goat head.....	Do.
79	Jan. 9, 1915	1 mountain goat skin.....	Do.
80	Jan. 15, 1915	do.	Do.
81	Jan. 18, 1915	do.	Do.
84	May 20, 1915	1 brown bear skin.....	Do.
85	do.	1 mountain goat head (mounted).....	Do.
86	June 29, 1915	1 brown bear skin.....	Do.
87	do.	1 mountain goat head.....	Do.

¹ Moose trophy taken north of latitude 62°.

Appendix A contains the full text of the Alaska game law and all regulations now in force thereunder, together with a list of the game wardens now serving under appointment by the governor.

Appendix B contains a list of the licensed guides appointed for the Kenai Peninsula, and regulations issued by the governor relative to guides and packers.

APPENDIX A.

INFORMATION FOR THE PUBLIC IN REGARD TO THE ALASKA GAME LAW AND REGULATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The first comprehensive law for the protection of game in Alaska was the act of June 7, 1902 (32 Stat., 327). Under this act regulations were promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture, to take effect October 1, 1903, imposing local restrictions for the protection of caribou and walrus, modifying the seasons for waterfowl in certain localities, and prescribing rules for the shipment of trophies, specimens for scientific purposes, and live animals and birds for exhibition or propagation. In 1904 the regulations were amended by establishing three game districts, modifying the seasons for certain kinds of game, and prohibiting the use of dogs in hunting deer, moose, or caribou.

THE NEW LAW.

The Sixtieth Congress made important amendments to the original law. Under the new law (35 Stat., 102), approved May 11, 1908, Alaska is divided at latitude 62° into two game districts, with special seasons for each district; caribou on the Kenai Peninsula are protected until 1912; nonresidents hunting big game other than deer or goats, and residents desiring to export heads or hides of big game from Alaska are required to obtain licenses; authorization is also given for the employment of wardens and registration of guides. All matters relating to the issue of licenses, employment of wardens, and the registration of guides are placed in charge of the governor of Alaska. Hereafter all correspondence on these subjects or concerning the shipment of heads or trophies should be addressed to the governor of Alaska, Juneau, Alaska. The Department of Agriculture will continue as heretofore to issue permits for the collection and shipment of specimens for scientific purposes and for live animals and birds for exhibition or propagation. Correspondence relating to these matters should be addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The law as amended reads as follows:

TEXT OF THE ACT.

[35 Stat. L., 102; Comp. Laws of Alaska, 1913, secs. 330-337.]

AN ACT To amend an act entitled "An act for the protection of game in Alaska, and for other purposes," approved June seventh, nineteen hundred and two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act entitled "An act for the protection of game in Alaska, and for other purposes," approved June seventh, nineteen hundred and two, be amended to read as follows:

"From and after the passage of this act the wanton destruction of wild game animals or wild birds, except eagles, ravens, and cormorants, the destruction of nests and eggs of such birds, or the killing of any wild birds, other than game birds, except eagles, for the purposes of selling the same or the skins or any part thereof, except as hereinafter provided, is hereby prohibited.

"*Game defined.*—The term 'game animals' shall include deer, moose, caribou, mountain sheep, mountain goats, brown bear, sea lions, and walrus. The term 'game birds' shall include waterfowl, commonly known as ducks, geese, brant, and swans; shore birds, commonly known as plover, snipe, and curlew, and the several species of grouse and ptarmigan.

"*Exemptions.*—Nothing in this act shall affect any law now in force in Alaska relating to the fur seal, sea otter, or any fur-bearing animal or prevent the killing of any game animal or bird for food or clothing at any time by natives, or by miners or explorers, when in need of food; but the game animals or birds so killed during close season shall not be shipped or sold.

"SEC. 2. *Season*.—That it shall be unlawful for any person in Alaska to kill any wild game animals or birds, except during the season hereinafter provided: North of latitude sixty-two degrees, brown bear may be killed at any time; moose, caribou, sheep, walrus, and sea lions from August first to December tenth, both inclusive; south of latitude sixty-two degrees, moose, caribou, and mountain sheep from August twentieth to December thirty-first, both inclusive; brown bear from October first to July first, both inclusive; deer and mountain goats from April first to February first, both inclusive; grouse, ptarmigan, shore birds, and waterfowl from September first to March first, both inclusive: *Provided*, That no caribou shall be killed on the Kenai Peninsula before August twentieth, nineteen hundred and twelve: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized, whenever he shall deem it necessary for the preservation of game animals or birds, to make and publish rules and regulations prohibiting the sale of any game in any locality modifying the close seasons hereinbefore established, providing different close seasons for different parts of Alaska, placing further restrictions and limitations on the killing of such animals or birds in any given locality, or prohibiting killing entirely for a period not exceeding two years in such locality.

"SEC. 3. *Number*.—That it shall be unlawful for any person to kill any female or yearling moose or for any one person to kill in any one year more than the number specified of each of the following animals: Two moose, one walrus or sea lion, three caribou, three mountain sheep, three brown bear, or to kill or have in his possession in any one day more than twenty-five grouse or ptarmigan or twenty-five shore birds or waterfowl.

"*Guns and boats*.—That it shall be unlawful for any person at any time to hunt with dogs any of the game animals specified in this act; to use a shotgun larger than number ten gauge, or any gun other than that which can be fired from the shoulder; or to use steam launches or any boats other than those propelled by oars or paddles in the pursuit of game animals or birds.

"SEC. 4. *Sale*.—That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons at any time to sell or offer for sale any hides, skins, or heads of any game animals or game birds in Alaska, or to sell, offer for sale, or purchase, or offer to purchase, any game animals or game birds, or parts thereof, during the time when the killing of such animals or birds is prohibited: *Provided*, That it shall be lawful for dealers having in possession game animals or game birds legally killed during the open season to dispose of the same within fifteen days after the close of said season.

"SEC. 5. *Licenses*.—That it shall be unlawful for any nonresident of Alaska to hunt any of the game animals protected by this act, except deer and goats, without first obtaining a hunting license, or to hunt on the Kenai Peninsula without a registered guide, and such license shall not be transferable and shall be valid only during the calendar year in which issued. Each applicant shall pay a fee of one hundred dollars for such license, unless he be a citizen of the United States, in which case he shall pay a fee of fifty dollars. Each license shall be accompanied by coupons authorizing the shipment of two moose if killed north of latitude sixty-two degrees, four deer, three caribou, three mountain sheep, three goats, and three brown bear, or any part of said animals, but no more of any one kind.

"A resident of Alaska desiring to export heads or trophies of any of the game animals mentioned in this act shall first obtain a shipping license, for which he shall pay a fee of \$40, permitting the shipment of heads or trophies of one moose, if killed north of latitude sixty-two degrees, four deer, two caribou, two sheep, two goats, and two brown bear, but no more of any one kind; or a shipping license, for which he shall pay a fee of \$10, permitting the shipment of a single head or trophy of caribou or sheep; or a shipping license, for which he shall pay a fee of \$5, permitting the shipment of a single head or trophy of any goat, deer, or brown bear. Any person wishing to ship moose killed south of latitude sixty-two degrees must first obtain a special shipping license for which he shall pay a fee of \$150, permitting the shipment of one moose, or any part thereof. Not more than one general license and two special moose licenses shall be issued to any one person in one year: *Provided*, That before any trophy shall be shipped from Alaska under the provisions of this act the person desiring to make such shipment shall first make and file with the customs office at the port where such shipment is to be made an affidavit to the effect that he has not violated any of the provisions of this act; that the trophy which he desires to ship has not been bought or purchased and has not been sold and is

not being shipped for the purpose of being sold, and that he is the owner of the trophy which he desires to ship, and if the trophy is that of moose, whether the animal from which it was taken was killed north or south of latitude sixty-two degrees: *Provided further*, That any resident of Alaska prior to September first, nineteen hundred and eight, may without permit or license ship any head or trophy of any of the game animals herein mentioned upon filing an affidavit with the customs office at the port where such shipment is to be made that the animal from which said head or trophy was taken was killed prior to the passage of this act. Any affidavit required by the provisions of this act may be subscribed and sworn to before any customs officer or before any officer competent to administer an oath.

"The governor of Alaska is hereby authorized to issue licenses for hunting and shipping big game. On issuing a license he shall require the applicant to state whether the heads or trophies to be obtained or shipped under said license will pass through the ports of entry at Seattle, Washington, Portland, Oregon, or San Francisco, California, and he shall forthwith notify the collector of customs at the proper port of entry as to the name of the holder of the license and the name and address of the consignee. All proceeds from licenses, except \$1. from each fee, which shall be retained by the clerk issuing the license to cover the cost of printing and issue, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts; the amount necessary for the enforcement of this act shall be estimated for annually by the Agricultural Department and appropriated for including the employment and salaries to be paid to game wardens herein authorized. And the governor shall annually make a detailed and itemized report to the Secretary of Agriculture, in which he shall state the number and kind of licenses issued, the money received, which report shall also include a full statement of all trophies exported and all animals and birds exported for any purpose.

"And the governor of Alaska is further authorized to employ game wardens, to make regulations for the registration and employment of guides, and fix the rates for licensing guides and rates of compensation for guiding. Every person applying for a guide license shall, at the time of making such application, make and file with the person issuing such license an affidavit to the effect that he will obey all the conditions of this act and of the regulations thereunder, that he will not violate any of the game laws or regulations of Alaska, and that he will report all violations of such laws and regulations that come to his knowledge. Any American citizen or native of Alaska, of good character, upon compliance with the requirements of this act, shall be entitled to a guide license. Any guide who shall fail or refuse to report any violation of this act, or who shall himself violate any of the provisions of this act, shall have his license revoked, and in addition shall be liable to the penalty provided in section seven of this act, and shall be ineligible to act as guide for a period of five years from the date of conviction.

"SEC. 6. That it shall be unlawful for any persons, firm, or corporation, or their officers or agents, to deliver to any common carrier, or for the owner, agent, or master of any vessel, or for any other person, to receive for shipment or have in possession with intent to ship out of Alaska, any wild birds, except eagles, or parts thereof, or any heads, hides, or carcasses of brown bear, caribou, deer, moose, mountain sheep, or mountain goats, or parts thereof, unless said heads, hides, or carcasses are accompanied by the required license or coupon and by a copy of the affidavit required by section five of this act: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the collection of specimens for scientific purposes, the capture or shipment of live animals and birds for exhibition or propagation, or the export from Alaska of specimens under permit from the Secretary of Agriculture, and under such restrictions and limitations as he may prescribe and publish.

"It shall be the duty of the collector of customs at Seattle, Portland, and San Francisco to keep strict account of all consignments of game animals received from Alaska, and no consignment of game shall be entered until due notice thereof has been received from the governor of Alaska or the Secretary of Agriculture, and found to agree with the name and address on the shipment. In case consignments arrive without license they shall be detained for sixty days, and if a license be not then produced said consignments shall be forfeited to the United States and shall be delivered by the collector of customs to the United States marshal of the district for such disposition as the court may direct.

"SEC. 7. *Penalties.*—That any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall forfeit to the United States all game or birds in his possession, and all guns, traps, nets, or boats used in killing or capturing said game or birds, and shall be punished for each offense by a fine of not more than two hundred dollars or imprisonment not more than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. Any person making any false or untrue statements in any affidavit required by this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall forfeit to the United States all trophies in his possession, and shall be punished by a fine in any sum not more than two hundred dollars or imprisonment not more than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

"*Enforcement.*—It is hereby made the duty of all marshals and deputy marshals, collectors or deputy collectors of customs, all officers of revenue cutters, and all game wardens to assist in the enforcement of this act. Any marshal, deputy marshal, or warden in or out of Alaska may arrest without warrant any person found violating any of the provisions of this act or any of the regulations herein provided, and may seize any game, birds, or hides, and any traps, nets, guns, boats, or other paraphernalia used in the capture of such game or birds and found in the possession of said person in or out of Alaska, and any collector or deputy collector of customs, or warden, or licensed guide, or any person authorized in writing by a marshal shall have the power above provided to arrest persons found violating this act or said regulations and seize said property without warrant to keep and deliver the same to a marshal or a deputy marshal. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, upon request of the governor or Secretary of Agriculture, to aid in carrying out the provisions of this act.

"SEC. 8. That all acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed."

Approved May 11, 1908.

AMENDMENT.

By act of Congress approved March 4, 1911 (36 Stat., 1360), an open season for game birds is provided in the region north of latitude 62°. The act referred to reads as follows:

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That from and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful to kill grouse, ptarmigan, shore birds, and waterfowl from September first to March first, both inclusive, anywhere in the Territory of Alaska."

REGULATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

In accordance with the proviso in section 6 of the foregoing act, authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to prescribe restrictions and limitations governing the collection and shipment of specimens for scientific purposes, and of live animals and birds for exhibition or propagation, the following regulations, dated August one, nineteen hundred and eight, were prescribed to take effect October one, nineteen hundred and eight:

1. PERMITS.

Hereafter the Department of Agriculture will not issue permits for the shipment of trophies, including heads or hides of game animals, since the new law requires that such trophies be shipped under regular hunting or shipping licenses issued by the governor of Alaska. Persons desiring to collect specimens of mammals, birds, nests, or eggs in Alaska for scientific purposes must satisfy the department that the specimens are intended for such purposes before permits will be issued, and must forward with the permit to the collector of customs at Seattle, Portland, or San Francisco a list showing the number of each kind of game collected under said permit before the specimens will be released from the customhouse. If several shipments are made under one permit, the permit should accompany the first consignment and a list of the game contained in each shipment mailed to the collector of customs at the time of such shipment. Permits will be issued only to regular representatives of public

museums or, under exceptional circumstances, to persons who are known to be making special investigations.

Persons desiring to ship live animals or birds should obtain permits sufficiently in advance of shipment to avoid any delay when the consignments reach the customhouse.

Applicants should be careful to state in each case the region where specimens are to be collected and the probable port and date of shipment. All permits will expire on December 31 of the year of issue, but consignments actually shipped before such expiration may be admitted upon arrival at Seattle, Portland, or San Francisco.

2. SPECIMENS FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES.

Packages containing specimens for scientific purposes offered for shipment must be marked "Specimens for scientific purposes," or words to like effect, and must bear the shipper's name and address. Inattention to these details will render packages subject to examination and detention by officers of the customs. Packages of specimens addressed to the United States Department of Agriculture, the Smithsonian Institution, or the United States National Museum, if properly marked, may be shipped without permit and without examination. Packages addressed to individuals, whether officers of executive departments or not, must be accompanied by permit.

3. LIVE ANIMALS AND BIRDS.

Live animals or birds for exhibition or propagation may be captured in a close season under permit only, and shipments must be accompanied by permits except as stated in regulation 4. Consignments offered for shipment without permit will not be refused transportation, but may be forwarded to Seattle, Portland, or San Francisco and held there at owner's risk and expense until permits are obtained.

4. PARKS EXCEPTED.

Live animals (not exceeding 10 in one consignment) and live birds (not exceeding 25 in one consignment) may be shipped without permit to the following public zoological parks, if shipped directly to said parks and not to some agent:

Golden Gate Park, San Francisco.

Lincoln Park, Chicago.

Menagerie of Central Park, New York.

National Zoological Park, Washington.

New York Zoological Society, New York City.

Zoological Society, Philadelphia.

Consignments for these parks which exceed the above-mentioned limits must be accompanied by regular permits in all cases.

5. RESERVED RIGHTS OF DEPARTMENT.

The department expressly reserves the right to examine at Seattle, Portland, or San Francisco any or all specimens, live game animals, or game birds from Alaska, whether shipped as personal baggage or otherwise; to detain, if necessary, at said ports any consignment of game animals or birds or any part thereof not forwarded in conformity with these regulations, and to require the return of the same either to original port of shipment or their delivery to the United States marshal for disposition in accordance with the provisions of sections 6 and 7 of the act. Owners and masters of vessels will accept all consignments subject to these conditions. In case of return, all expenses of re-shipment will be paid by the vessel transporting the goods from Alaska; and the master of said vessel must file at Seattle, Portland, or San Francisco a customs receipt for all goods returned to Alaska.

6. EXAMINATION OF SHIPMENTS.

Specimens or live animals and birds arriving at Seattle or San Francisco, not covered by permits or shipped contrary to these regulations, will be held for examination by officers of the customs, promptly reported, and released only upon instructions from the Treasury Department; provided that all goods not

released within 60 days after arrival shall be returned to the port of shipment (at the expense of the vessel bringing the same) for disposition in accordance with the provisions of sections 6 and 7 of the act.

All previous regulations and all special rulings of the department in conflict with these regulations are hereby revoked.

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF MOOSE AND SHEEP IN ALASKA.

[Issued Mar. 31, 1914.]

By virtue of the authority conferred on the Secretary of Agriculture by section 2 of the Alaska game law (35 Stat., 102), approved May 11, 1908, which in part provides—

“That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized, whenever he shall deem it necessary for the preservation of game animals or birds, to make and publish rules and regulations prohibiting the sale of any game in any locality modifying the close season hereinbefore established, providing different close seasons for different parts of Alaska, placing further restrictions and limitations on the killing of such animals or birds in any given locality, or prohibiting killing entirely for a period not exceeding two years in such locality”—

the following regulations additional to those of August 1, 1908, July 1, 1912, December 9, 1912, and July 23, 1913, are hereby promulgated to take effect April 1, 1914:

REGULATION 1. *Killing moose in southeastern Alaska.*—The killing of moose in southeastern Alaska, east or south of the Lynn Canal, is hereby prohibited until April 1, 1916.

REGULATION 2. *Killing mountain sheep on the Kenai Peninsula.*—The killing of mountain sheep in the eastern part of the Kenai Peninsula, east of longitude 150° (the location of which is indicated approximately by a north and south line passing through the Stalter Place on the Kenai River), is hereby prohibited until April 1, 1916.

D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

AMENDMENT OF REGULATIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF DEER, MOOSE, CARIBOU, SHEEP, AND MOUNTAIN GOATS IN ALASKA.

[Issued July 19, 1915.]

By virtue of the authority conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture by section 2 of the act of May 11, 1908 (35 Stat., 102), entitled “An act to amend an act entitled ‘An act for the protection of game in Alaska, and for other purposes,’ approved June 7, 1902,” regulations 2 and 3 of the “Regulations for the protection of deer, moose, caribou, sheep, and mountain goats in Alaska,” made and published July 14, 1914, are hereby amended, effective on and after August 1, 1915, so as to read as follows:

“REGULATION 2. *Limits.*—The number of deer killed by any one person during the open season in southeastern Alaska is hereby limited to three.

“REGULATION 3. *Sale.*—The sale of deer carcasses in southern Alaska is hereby suspended until August 1, 1916.”

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal this 30th day of June, 1915.

D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

REGULATIONS AS AMENDED.

The regulations for the protection of deer, moose, caribou, sheep, and mountain goats in Alaska, as amended June 30, 1915, are as follows:

REGULATION 1. *Open season for deer.*—The season for killing deer in southeastern Alaska is hereby limited to the period from August 15 to November 1, both inclusive.

REGULATION 2. *Limits.*—The number of deer killed by any one person during the open season in southeastern Alaska is hereby limited to three.

REGULATION 3. *Sale.*—The sale of deer carcasses in southern Alaska is hereby suspended until August 1, 1916.

REGULATION 4. *Killing deer on certain islands.*—The killing of deer on Kodiak Island and Long Island and the killing of deer on the following islands in southeastern Alaska: Duke Island, near Dixon Inlet; Gravina Island, near Ketchikan; Kruzof Island, west of Sitka; Sueméz Island, near Klawak; and Zarembo Island, near Wrangel, is hereby prohibited until August 1, 1916.

REGULATION 5. *Kenai Peninsula.*—The killing of caribou on the Kenai Peninsula is hereby prohibited until August 1, 1916.

The shipment of carcasses of moose and sheep for sale from Seward or other points on the Kenai Peninsula is hereby prohibited, and no carcasses of said animals shall be accepted for shipment to other points in Alaska unless accompanied by affidavit of the owner that they were not purchased and are not intended for sale.

REGULATION 6. *Open season for mountain goats.*—The season for killing mountain goats in southeastern Alaska is hereby limited to the period from August 1 to February 1, both inclusive.

LIST OF GAME WARDENS.

Name.	Residence.	Appointed.	Name.	Residence.	Appointed.
Baughman, J. A..	Seward.....	Sept. 1, 1913	Neuhaus, Charles.	Nome.....	Aug. 15, 1914
Ericksen, Peter S.	McCarthy.....	Jan. 20, 1915	Steel, Robert E...	Eagle.....	Mar. 1, 1915
Ericson, Aron....	Roosevelt.....	Sept. 1, 1913	Sternberg, Julius.	Ketchikan.....	Feb. 1, 1915
Hoey, Andrew....	Fairbanks.....	July 15, 1913	York, James ¹	Sumdum.....	Nov. 22, 1913
McDonald, J. F...	Juneau.....	Sept. 1, 1915	Owens, J. E. ¹	Rampart House.	Aug. 12, 1915
McDonald, R. S..	Fairbanks.....	Aug. 20, 1913			

¹Special game warden without pay.

APPENDIX B.

LIST OF LICENSED GUIDES ON THE KENAI PENINSULA.

Name.	Residence.	Appointed.	Name.	Residence.	Appointed.
Schulz, Charles.....	Seward...	Apr. 13, 1914	Berg, Andrew.....	Kenai.....	Aug. 10, 1914
Wik, John.....	Kenai.....	May 23, 1914	Johnston, Franklin....	Anchorage	Nov. 18, 1914
Chickalush, Theador...	...do.....	June 9, 1914	Simons, Andrew.....	Seward...	July 20, 1915
Kaiser, William.....	Seward...	June 20, 1914	Towle, Thomas B.....	...do.....	Aug. 21, 1915
Lean, John.....	...do.....	Do.	Swesey, B. F.....	...do.....	Sept. 9, 1915
Bell, M. L.....	...do.....	June 24, 1914	Tolman, C. C.....	...do.....	Do.
Strathcona, C. I.....	...do.....	July 9, 1914	Posth, Fritz.....	...do.....	Sept. 17, 1915

All guides listed above are of the first class.

REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO LICENSED GUIDES AND PACKERS IN THE KENAI PENINSULA.

Under the provisions of the Alaska game law the following rules and regulations have been issued by the governor of Alaska, governing the appointment, compensation, and conduct of licensed guides:

1. Licensed guides shall be of two classes, (1) white citizens of the United States, and (2) men of mixed blood leading a civilized life—Indians, Eskimos, or Aleuts—all herein referred to as natives. Guides of both classes will be appointed for the term of two years, unless their licenses are sooner revoked; and no person will be appointed a licensed guide unless he states his intention of devoting the principal part of his time during the hunting season to the business of guiding hunting parties in the game regions of the Kenai Peninsula.
2. Each licensed guide of the first class shall pay a license fee of \$25 for the period for which his commission is issued or remains in effect. Each guide of the second class shall pay a license fee of \$7.50 for the period for which his commission is issued or remains in effect.
3. The compensation which each guide of the first and second classes may charge for his services during the hunting season shall be at the rate of not

less than \$5 nor more than \$10 per day during the time he is employed: *Provided*, Any guide may, in his discretion and with the full consent of the hunting party, enter into special arrangements whereby he shall charge for his services the above-named per diem rates for a minimum period of 30 days for a hunting trip.

4. No licensed guide shall shoot or kill any moose or other game animal while engaged in conducting a hunting party.

5. An official badge is furnished to each licensed guide, who shall surrender the badge to the nearest game warden whenever his term of service shall be terminated for any cause.

6. Licensed guides, while appointed by the governor and held generally responsible to him, will be held accountable to the game wardens for their conduct while actually employed as such guides, and packers will be held responsible to the game wardens for their conduct while actually employed as such packers.

7. Packers shall be appointed by the game wardens, who shall keep a register of their names and report such registration to the governor. The compensation of packers shall not exceed \$3.50 per day for the period during which they are employed.

8. It shall be the duty of every guide and packer to report to the nearest game warden, or any other officer charged with the enforcement of the game law, at the earliest possible moment any and all infractions of the law or the regulations thereunder which may have come within his observation or knowledge.

9. Whenever a guide is employed by any person or party, such guide shall, at the expiration of the period of time for which he is employed, make a written statement to the nearest game warden in the district, stating the number of days he was employed, the number of persons guided, their names, residence, and the number of each kind of game killed; and if nonresidents, the number of their license.



